

REMARKS

Claims 1-20 are all the claims pending in the application.

Claims 4, 6-7 and 14-16 have been canceled.

Claim 1 has been amended by adding limitations from claims 4, 6, 7, 9, and 10.

Claim 12 has been amended by adding limitations from claims 14 and 15.

Claim 5 has been amended to address the claim objection.

New claims 21-27 have been added. New claims 21-26 are based on claims 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10 depending from claim 8, which is allowed in the Office Action.

New Claim 27 is based on the claim 20, which was previously added.

Claims 1-3, 5, 9-13 have been rejected based on JP2001-188103 (JP '103) in view of US2003/0228431 A1 (Krisko). Applicants have the following comments related to these references. Neither JP '103 nor Krisko disclose that the dust-proof substrate is for a liquid crystal panel used in a liquid crystal projector as in the amended independent claims 1 and 12 and in the independent claim 17 which was previously is added. The Examiner argues that JP '103 discloses these limitations in paragraph [0046]. Item 17 on page 5 of the Office Action. However, JP '103 never specifies the use of the liquid crystal panel in a liquid crystal projector s in the amended independent claims 1 and 12 and in the independent claim 17.

Paragraph [0002] of JP '103, in connection with a liquid crystal display, states that "it is used under an environment in which outdoor daylight carries out incidence on the screen of a display" and that "When this incident light reflected on a front face, there was a problem that a display stopped being able to be visible easily. As what solves this problem, the acid-resisting base material which prepared the antireflection film in the front surface of a translucency base material is known. Display image quality can be raised by arranging an acid-resisting base material on the screen of a display."

On the other hand, in the claimed invention, a liquid crystal projector comprises a liquid crystal panel 100 (page 21, line 9 from the bottom of the present specification) or a liquid crystal apparatus 100 (page 2, line 13 of the present specification) illustrated in Figs 4 and 1 of the present application. In the liquid crystal projector, in the manner described in conjunction with Fig. 1 on page 2, lines 13-20 of the instant specification, a light beam emitted from a light source

(not shown) is condensed by a condensing optical system (not shown) and guided to the liquid crystal apparatus or panel 100. The light beam is optically modulated by a liquid crystal layer 50 and then projected to a screen via an optical system (not shown), such as a lens, so that a predetermined image is displayed on the screen. The light beam from the light source is condensed so that a focal point is positioned in the liquid crystal layer 50 of the liquid crystal apparatus or panel 100.

With this structure, the liquid crystal apparatus or panel 100 is inevitably heated by the light beam from the light source to an extremely high temperature. The extremely high temperature reaches, for example, 80-90 degree C. Due to the above-mentioned outdoor daylight which carries out incidence on the screen of a display in JP'103, generation of heat never occurs.

When the dust-proof substrate is mounted to the liquid crystal panel used in the liquid crystal projector (as described in conjunction with Fig. 1 on page 2, line 20 through page 2, line 6 from the bottom of the instant specification), the dust-proof substrate is also exposed to a severe environment of the extremely high temperature for a long time so that film peeling is caused at an interface between the respective layers (page 3, lines 3-5 from the bottom). The claimed invention provides an antireflection-coated substrate (which is a dust-proof substrate for a liquid crystal panel used in a liquid crystal projector) which is excellent in film adhesion without causing film peeling even under a severe environment (page 4, lines 9-11 and page 29, lines 11-13).

The use of the liquid crystal panel in a liquid crystal projector in the amended independent claims 1 and 12 and in the independent claim 17 is never disclosed in JP'103 and is also never disclosed in Krisko. Therefore, for at least these reasons, amended independent claims 1 and 12 and independent claim 17 should be allowable over the cited prior art.

Furthermore, claims 2, 3, 5, 13, 18, 19, 20 and 27 should be allowable at least based on their dependence from claim 1, 12, or 17.

In addition, claims 21-26 should be allowable at least based on their dependence from claim 8.

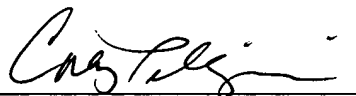
In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the

Amendment Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.114(c)
U.S. Application No. 10/634,886

Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



Carl J. Pellegrini
Registration No. 40,766

SUGHRUE MION, PLLC
Telephone: (202) 293-7060
Facsimile: (202) 293-7860

WASHINGTON OFFICE

23373

CUSTOMER NUMBER

Date: February 21, 2006